#### The Emperor of South Carolina.

Capt. BEN TILLMAN, Governor of South Carolina, is giving some remarkable illustrations of autocratic government. The enstables appointed to carry out his State Dispensary law have been paying domidilary visits to private citizens. It would seem clear that if there are any constitu-tional rights and traces of the common law left in South Carolina, its citizens are justified in resisting, in protection of their homes against the incursions of the Palmetto liquor hunters. The primttive right of defending one's house cannot be taken away, and Farmers' Alliance law, if it really does seek to authorize the excesses of the TILLMAN constables, is worthless. If the South Car slina troubles, however, should become, as they seem likely to become, an actual civil war, with the armies divided according to political lines, law would be lost sight of altogether, and the South Carolinians would be shooting and hanging one anothe in a really military political campaign. TILLMAN's friends are in the majority, and the countrymen will be pretty apt to stand by him, irrespective of his cause. He is eir law and their gospel. The intelligence and wealth of the State are against him more bitterly than ever, and the old vindictiveness may find expression in violence that will be a lasting injury to the State.

Governor TILLMAN'S course has been as extraordinary and violent as anything in the record of Populist Governors. We are aware, of course, that he is not technically a Populist, but the distinction is merely one of name. He has all the lawlessness and the arrogance of a Populist Governor, and more than that, he has an arbitrary and enckless character.

Think, for a moment, of what this man is **doing.** Suppose that Governor FLOWER had a force of State constables, and should send them into the houses of private cititens to look for cigarettes. The citizens resist. The Governor calls on the militia. The regiments from New York and Brooklyn refuse to answer the summons. The Gov ernor declares the State to be under martial law, and summons a special force of armed FLOWER men from Jefferson county. He es on the New York Central Railroad. And yet while the laws have had to yield to arms, he goes before a Judge of the Supreme Court and gets an injunction against the publishers of THE SUN, forbidding them from pursuing their regular business of publishing a daily newspaper. This is just what Governor TILLMAN has done in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company. That corporation has declined to submit to his censorship of its news despatches from South Carolina. Thereupon the military ruler of the State finds a Judge who obligingly issues an injunction forbidding the corporation to carry on the business for which it was established.

The situation in South Carolina is extraordinary. A Governor, who is the State, uses martial law and the processes of the sourts, too, when it suits his designs, to fight a part of the State, and to keep people outside of the State from knowing the facts He begins a little war. It will be fortunate if the war does not become great. He is now engaged in guaranteeing to South Carolina a Populist form of government.

## Samoa's New Troubles

The defeat and exile of MATAAFA have not put an end to the uprising of the Samoans against the foreign Government of which leader is found in TAMASESE, the son and or, we believe, of that chief whom the Germans put upon the throne as their puppet when they forcibly deposed MALIE-Tos, the rightful ruler, and banished him. The insurrection of the patriotic natives at that time under MATAAFA, whom they made King, brought to TAMASESS the support of the Germans, whose landing party MATAAPA defeated. However, England, Germany, and the United States agreed upon a new system of government, and King MALIETOA was brought back, while TAMASESE, for whom the Germans had no further use,

Whether if MATAAFA, who was the choice of the chiefs, had been allowed to rule in Samoa, perfect harmony would have been assured, must have been very doubtful. The lawful sovereign was Maliteroa, and his restoration was not only poetic justice, but desired by Great Britain and the United States, as they had always looked upon his everthrow as an outrage. It so happened too, that Germany could agree to his ruler ship, since TAMASESE was out of the ques tion; and between MATAAFA, who had killed some of their seamen, and MALIETOA whom they had themselves brought back before the Berlin compact was made, they

preferred the latter. The rebellion in which MATAAFA subse quently took part seems to have been largely directed against the new system of government in the islands, so that the discontent of the natives might perhaps have manifested itself in the same way, even had he been made King. The hands of the native ruler are tied. He possesses some appointing and other powers, but the foreign Chief Justice and the foreign President of the Municipal Council are the powers behind the throne.

Indeed, our Vermonter, Mr. HENRY IDE, who succeeded Chief Justice CEDERKRANTZ, the Swedish lawyer, is accused of causing the current outbreak. CEDERKRANTS, it will be remembered, made himself enormously unpopular. It was said that he knew too lit tle English, took too long vacations, rendered recisions that showed his incompetency. refused to pay duties on the liquors he im-ported, and secured large fees for his cierks. Whatever the truth as to these matters, such general relief was felt at the appointment of Mr. IDE in his stead, that it is a surprise to find the latter now accused of foenting a war by his conduct. It is said that he fined some of the chiefs for disorderly conduct and, in their lack of funds for paying the fines, compelled them to work em out as imprisoned convicts in road building. Now, one of the great needs of Samoa has been 'good roads; but this method of securing them outraged Samoan ideas, and war resulted. MALJETOA defeated the malcontents, probably having great advantages in weapons, and there are stories of atrocities perpetrated upon the van-

It is very doubtful, however, whether the

incident, or at most the occasion of the outbreak, rather than its underlying cause. Several months ago the discatisfied natives were almost ready to take up arms, and Chief Justice Inn's firmness and skill, it is said, restrained them. Perhaps he may have had evidences of tresson and intended outbreaks on the part of some of them, in which case imprisonment and working on the road could hardly be called excessive penalties. Certain it is that the enormous powers given to the Chief Justice would be likely to make him a prominent figure in any such trouble.

But back of the immediate difficulty. wnatever it was, we may count upon find ing the chronic trouble based upon the ab normal system of government imposed upon this unfortunate group of islands by the Berlin compact.

#### The Moral Standard for Men and for Women.

The revelations in the trial of the cas of Miss Pollard against Congressman BRECKINBIDGE of Kentucky and his confes sion of moral depravity have incited the leagues and societies devoted to social purity to renewed efforts to accomplish their praiseworthy purpose. The Social Purity League of this city would have the present Mrs. BRECKINBIDGE leave her husband be cause of his offences against society and moral and civil law. The Woman's Rescue League of Boston adopted resolutions las Monday requesting "the chivalrous people of Kentucky to retire W. C. P. BRECKIN-RIDGE to a private life of obscurity and oblivion. It is reported that so far from intending

to abandon her husband, Mrs. Breckin-RIDGE stands up for him faithfully, and visits her condemnation on Miss POLLARD alone, as a wicked woman who led a good man astray. Such wifely fidelity cannot be reprobated, and is not unusual. Moreover, it seems apparent that Mrs. BRECKINBIDGE knew before her marriage to the Congress man that he had had, and had, some sort of complications with Miss POLLARD but she only pitled him because she believed that he had been in the toils of a depraved woman. Probably she feels that for that very reason he needs the comfort and protection of a good wife. His infidelity to his wife now dead she charges as an offence of Miss POLLARD rather than as an outrage of his own. She married him thinking of his future, which she was confident would be safe in her keeping, and not of his past, disfigured by the vile offences which he has been forced to confess.

This is another among a multitude of proofs that good women will palliate conduct in men which they denounce in women as an indication of utter degradation Practically in these matters they set up for women a standard to which they do not hold men. After the exposure of Sir CHARLES DILKE in England, a woman of the most estimable character and very great ability was willing to marry him. She believed in him in spite of the terrible testimony against him. Many men from whom their wives have obtained divorces on the statutory grounds of this State, where the divorce law is so strict, have not for that reason been prevented from marrying thereafter and elsewhere good and pure women. woman so divorced is almost invariably shut out from subsequent matrimony wherever her infidelity is known. No man wants her for a wife. Matrimonial union with her involves disgrace for him in the eyes of both men and women. He is tabooed socially.

The Social Purity League of this city, at ts annual meeting last Monday night, demanded that this social punishment should be visited with equal severity and certainty on men and women. It contended that in morals and religion the standard of purity is the same for both, and that impurity is no less an offence against society in a man than in a woman; that it is as morally destructive in the one as in the other. Yet the sentiment of society, from the days of the Old Testament until now, has been different, and at present the difference is largely, if not chiefly, due to women. Women continue to put the standard higher for women than for men, and not many of them find fault with the law when it discriminates between the two by making the woman offender punishable where the man is allowed to escape.

This difference is defended on physiologcal grounds; but the Social Purity League is right in denying that it is defensible under the laws and principles of Christianity. The moral offence is the same in both men and women, except that where a pure girl is led astray by a man, it is far worse in him than in her. The League, therefore, needs first to educate women to apply to men the same standard of purity as they apply to themselves. As it is now, a great part of them excuse in men as a peccadillo, an offence for which they condemn and ostracize women pittlessly. Men whose irregular and depraved relations with women are a matter of notoriety, marry the spotless daughters of parents cognizant of the facts. That is so indisputable and so frequent that young men are thereby encouraged in dissolute

courses before marriage. The Social Purity League is endeavoring to overcome this evil by specific legislation; but that is not the way to provide an effectual remedy for it. The law cannot inculcate and enforce moral principles. It cannot change the public sentiment, and more particularly the sentiment and the practice of women which create this difference of moral standards of which we have spoken. The change must be effected by cultivating in both men and women a higher and truer sentiment, so that each shall hold the other accountable to the same moral law. It is a matter in the regulation of which women can make themselves all-powerful, if they will, As a beginning, W. C. P. BRECKINRIDOR ought, as the Boston Rescue League demands, to be retired by the condemnation of women to "a private life of obscurity and oblivion." Such a fate he deserves all the more because of his religious hypocrisy and his unmanly attempt to throw on his youthful paramour the whole burden of their common sin.

# Radiant Pilgrims to Washington.

Mrs. J. ELLEN FOSTER, the distinguished lows orator, has been in Washington this week, personally conducting a delegation of women and girls from some of the New England protected mills. The object of the delegation was to set forth the cause of the protected manufacturers, and to impress the Finance Committee of the Senate with the injustice and the injurious effects of the Wilson bill. The delegation is described as beautiful, and we are ready to believe it without an effort, although it is familiar fact that all women are beau tiful by telegraph. Mrs. Posten, if she is the inventor of this protectionist pilgrimage, must have believed that protection arguments coming from lovely lips would have a grace, if not a sanction, they could not otherwise obtain. She must have believed, too, that the Fluance Committee conduct attributed to Mr. Ips was not an I would not be so ungaliant as to refuse a

hearing to ladies; but the hearing has,

nevertheless, been refused. There was no reason why it should not be refused, for the Finance Committee has been guilty of favoritism enough in the Senate Tariff bill without displaying a further bit of favoritism by giving a special hearing to Mrs. FOSTER'S beautiful pilgrims. The ladies have seen Mr. ALLISON and Mr. ALDRICH and Mr. VOORNERS, and will return with enlarged ideas of the beauty of the Senate, even if the political purpose of their journey has not been accomplished.

#### The Protection of Ice Ponds.

To guard against possible injury to wayfarers on the ice upon waters within this State, the law requires that a person or corporation cutting fee in order to remove it for sale, must surround the cuttings or openings with bush fences or other sufficient safeguards; and a fallure to comply with this requirement is a misdemeanor. The duty is imposed only in cases where the ice removed is intended to be sold, presumably because it is only in such cases that the openings are numerous or extensive, or are upon public waters.

An effort is now making, however, mend the statute in such a way as to make it peculiarly burdensome to private landowners who have occasion to take ice for their own use, from waters situated wholly upon their own premises. A change in the language of the law has been proposed by State Senator Cogggentall, which will make it applicable to openings created by the removal of ice not only for purposes of sale, but for any purpose. If the statute is thus altered, the farmer who cuts a few tons of ice for household use from a little pond on a remote part of his farm, never visited by strangers or travellers, will be under the same obligation to surround the opening with a fence of bushes as is the ice company which cuts a thousand tons for sale from the waters of a public navigable stream, where there might be real peril to people by the omission to furnish some safeguard or warning. In either case, th neglect will be punishable criminally, whether any one falls into the opening or not; and the farmer will be subject to indictment on the testimony of any malicious neighbor, who happens to detect an unfenced opening on his secluded ice pond.

It may be said that to restrict the operation of the statute to cases where the ice is removed to be sold, is unreasonable, inasmuch as it is conceivable that very large quantities of ice might be taken from one part of a lake or river for use by the persons who take it in some process of manufacture. This is undoubtedly true: but the point which we make is that in changing the law it should not be changed so as to affect openings made on private ponds. which are wholly within the lands of the owner, and are neither on or near any highway. On such ponds, where strangers have no occasion to go, the law should not compel the owner to put up a fence whenever he takes out ice for his own household.

The multiplication of needless and burdensome statutes in this State, prohibiting and punishing acts which are not wrong in themselves, is a growing and a serious evil.

## The Vitals of the Wilson Bill.

We must compliment the Baltimore Sun headstrong advocate of the great humbug known as the Wilson bill, upon the unterrifled frankness with which it declares the "very vitals of the bill" to consist of "free woel, free iron and lead ore, and free sugar."

What nearer approach to an apology for violating the Chicago platform could be found than this Baltimore backslider's open confession? If the new tariff measure, which should have been for "revenue only" in every line, clause, and figure, aims first of all at cutting off all revenue from three great staples, then further advocacy of it as a principle and programme of Democracy becomes a farce, without even the atoning element of humor. The Wilson bill stands for nothing in politics but the support of the personal whims and prestige of the original WILLIAM L. and the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND.

a laughing stock of itself for such a result.

The systematic investigation which the New York Times is making of abuses under the pension laws is something more than an enterprise of good journalism. It is a public service of great importance; and the results as published by our esteemed contemporary from day to day, are bound to make an impression on Congress and on the country.

Times are so hard in Estill that the birds What, not even the cuckoo? The Estill foll should import a cuckoo. The cuckoo sings

most in hard times. Indeed, there are no times

as hard as his singing is. One of the last battles in the civil war, that resulting in the capture of Selma. Als. took place twenty-nine years ago to-day was the town where the iron monster Tennessee, which played such a prominent part in the battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1804, was built. The town was of great value to the Confederates, and its loss was one of the finshing blows to the rebellion. In carrying out GRANT's comprehensive plan of campaign for the apring of 1865, Gen. James Harrison Wil son had been fighting his way toward this point from Eastport, Miss., with nearly 15,000 men. of whom 13,000 were mounted. On April 2. 1865, he was approaching Selma with division 6,000 strong, when his advance was cheeked by Gen. NATHAN BEDFORD FOREKET strongly posted with 5,000 men near Plantersrille. A charge was made by four companie of the Seventeenth Indiana, mounted, unde Lieut.-Col. FRANK WHITE. They rode over the enemy's guns and then cut their way out with of seventeen men. Capt. FRANK TAYLOR being killed in the attempt. Gen. ALEXANDER and Gen. EMORY UPTON, with their dismounted division, then charged the Confederate left and put it to flight, capturing 200 men and thirtytwo guns. When within sight of Selma, For-ser formed another strong lims in the shape of a semicircle three miles long. Will on now had 9,000 men and FORREST 7,000, reenforce ments having arrived from Seims. Late in the afternoon the Federals charged and completely routed the enemy, taking Seima and 2,700 prisoners. Gen. Loso was killed, and Col. MILLER, Col. McConssics, and Col. Buissa were severely wounded. The Federal loss was nearly 500 men killed or wounded.

The aurora is commonly thought to reflection from the everlasting snows about the

The aurora is positively known to be a simple out filuminative means of signalling and private code between the Hon. THOMAS PORTER HOUSE OCHILTREE and the Hon. Jacobus Bu-Wherever these bright CEPHALUS BELFORD. Wherever these bright-polled children of the lightning are, there will e seen the white steeds of the aurors, flashing like a king's treasury or the eyes of the eris of Bulicaboo.

The Connecticut people are worried over the Agricultural Department's prediction of a return of the seventeen-rear locusts. But suppose the locusts do try to pay a visit to the pple trees. Governor Monuts has onir to issue proclamation in Latin against the visitors and they will disappear in terror. Four words of Latin in his Fast Day proclamation frightened the Nutmergers.

and it is not likely that the locusts are any hardler. As for the gyper moth, to ex-terminate , which the Massachusetts people want Congress to appropriate \$100,000, Governor Greenhalds would make that vagrant leave the State on the double quick if he would read to it his celebrated "Address before the Philantemological Association of the Lowell High School on Some Beauties and Perils of Bug Hunting" (1801).

Col. WILLIAM LAMB of Norfolk has de termined to form a new party this week. He will call it the Whig party, and it will take a tution. Col. WILLIAM LAMB has a right to feel the friexiness of Spring, and we have no doubt that he is first shop, but he should respect the thetone of a great and an intelligent party The Whige, Cotton or Conscience, were liberal enough in their views of the Federal Constitu tion; but the modern notion that the Government is the Father of the People and the Constitution a piece of India-rubber, was far from their minds.

The Hon. THOMAS HENRY CARTER'S talk with himself in the North American Review about the Republican party is generally alluded to by the Republican press as "sounding We have never known this hearty old chinchilla-chin-whiskered Montaneer when he was not sounding a keynote or a slogan or uttering a trumpet tone. to be a little off the key at times, but there ean be no doubt of his harmonious intentions. The Hon. THOMAS HENRY CAR-TER will please accept thanks for his collection of toesins, trumpets, keynotes, bugie and comp-anthems. They represent worthly the musical studies of a passionately melodious soul. But more than all these are to be prized and loved those vocal chin whiskers that have wagged so well so long in the bliz-

Just at present the Hon. WILLIAM SKA-KEL seems to be the under dog in the fight in the First ward of Chicago, but this subterealine attitude may be changed at any moment and the supercapineness of the Hon. Baru House John reversed. The Hon. HINKEY DINK doesn't so vary and chameleonize. The Hon. HINKEY DINE is a serone and an unsetting star-

### THE VETO AND THE TARIFF. Opinion as to the Political Convequences Mr. Cleveland's Bold Course.

WASHINGTON, April 1.-Since the veto, the process of thinking and planning by Democrats has gone on at an accelerated rate. Whether the Wilson bill shall be passed with a free coinage attachment or whether the killng of the bill outright would be better, is one question. Republicans are contemplating the atter alternative, the state of mind on the part of a considerable number of Democrats riving rise to many hopes. There is, of course. to certainty in any way as yet. The extremes

Certain Democrats, not numerous enough to ontrol, say, "Go right ahead and never mind he voto!" But it is like crying to the sufferers. "Never mind it," after the house has blown over and been wrecked. They can't help mindng it! The future of too many Democrati Representatives in Congress is at stake for

ing it! The future of too many Democratio Representatives in Congress is at stake for such a disposition of the subject. Over nearly everything and everybody has risen a cloud obscuring the future.

Since the vefo, time enough has elapsed for Senators and Representatives to begin to hear from home. Words of satisfaction are as one to ten. No one attempts to deny this particularly no one from the West and South. "There will be no use attempting to travel longer the road we have been travelling, or any road at all, if we try to carry fix. Cleveland and the Administration as baggage! All that sort of thing is over," was what an Indiana Democrat said. In substance it is what by far the greater number of Democrats are saying.

To decide on the future policy is what engages the minds of Democrats who are bent on repairing damages. But whatever is proposed is met by the demand. "What about the tariff?" Do you suppose we're going to stand by the Administration or Cleveland after we have been knocked on the head and deserted?" asked a Missouri man. The tendency lavors extremes and resiliation.

The Republicans rejoice and are preparing to take advantage of the broken ranks of the Democrats. Not solely as to the immediate results are they active, but they are confident of winning back into their nands everything they lost when Mr. Cleveland was elected. So far as the political effect is concerned, many Republicans wish to have the Democrats have been the point of view they rejoice. Should Secretary Carlisle, or any one elastion with such half-way measures as are hinted at in the veto, he will not meet with the success he would bave had be ore the veto. "It is too late for compromise," said a North Carolina Democrat, and that sentiment prevals.

"Come now! let us get rid of the drum-majorant mito line!" said a well-known Southern Democrat into line!" said a well-known Southern Democrat modernt measures as are hinted at in the veto, he will not meet with the success he would be not held to care a wear and contained the pro

Come now! let us get rid of the drum-ma-jors that may seem be looked for to whip Dem-ocrats into line!" said a well-known Southern Democrat, who heretofore on certain occa-sions has acted in that capacity. "I say, let the column form on a new line and take up an independent position!" was the conclusion of an energetic exhert-tion that was interiarded with denunciations of Mr. Cleveland.

#### Gindstone's Opinion of the Income Tax From the London Pall Mall Gos

I am not aware of any practicable method of reforming the inequalities and injustices of the inequalities. For this reason I, with my colleagues, proposed its abolition in 1874; but the country decided otherwise.

JANUARY, 1882. W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Fitter Mice and Buceancers of Chicago From the Chicago Mail.

Energetic young men and women in this town be-long to slumming clubs. A beld masculine member of the club is delegated to search out a new but quite respeciable and interesting French. German, Italian, or Hungarian restaurant where a decent meal for 75 cents can be had, and to buy tickets for a variety tha-tre that is respeciable for ladies to attend. All the women wear their anabbiest frocks, and no evening suits are allowed; peppery Spanish and Hungari diabeaure high in favor, and these clubs of otherw persect debutantes and bachelors call themselves the litter Nice, the Buccansers, or by some other equally descriptive title.

## The Present Plan of Detence.

From the Circups Trebune.

Probably it has not occurred to Gen. Coxey that whon he and bis army reach the steps of the Capitol at Washington, the Hon. Henry W. Bisir of New Hamp shire may be sent out to make a speech to them.

## A Positest Tribute to Our Cat.

There must surely be Democratic cats yet left. - Fie San. You can betcherife upon it! Whatever may befail, There's one Cat true to principle, the buildest cat of all The old cat, the bold cat, the cat of high estate; lie is known from Castle Garden out to the Gold From the ranges of Vermilion to blue Plankitank;

He's the terror of the Cuckeo, he's the bets notr of ife's as fine a Democrat as e'er the sunlight fell upon, And he lives within the Office of

Yoss

Oh: well does Slupsky know him, and he's also knows. Unto Jadam Beds and Hokesmith, unto Pod and unto He's known unto the Little Man who wears Grandfather's hat;

To the Great Man in the White House, so pure, so wise He is feared by Bill McKinley and likewise by Wilson He's nated by Horntgoter, the for of Davy Hill;

and with each one of those worthlos he has had no end of fun. lias this cal who haunts the Office of

Your

YORK.

He loves a public speaker as he loves a Democrat and, being an enterprising, intellectual kind of eat, 'Twas he who first suggested the great foreness fray 'Tweet the Gur'aure of Virginia and Massachuset

And he issued invitations to Hoke and Fol and Dink. And unto Mrs Dominis and Coxer, too, I think: And after the great blaze and bloom of elequence

He will feast his guests on Cuckoos at

Naw Your, March 94.

THE PATROL IN REHRING BEA.

It Will Not Prevent the Extermination of the Far Seal and the Ruin of the fadnetry. WASHINGTON, April 1.-When we had acquired possession of Alaska, a swi'r descent was made upon the rookeries of the Pribylay Islands in 1868 by a mixed company of our cititens, who slaughtered all that they could handle for the season, about 300,000 animais. Then, mitten somewhat by conscience, the sctors in the carnage united in laying the matter before Congress for consideration, as to whether these reokeries should be preserved or not for all time to come as a regular revenue producing interest of our Government, and a steady source of supply for the fur mar-

kets of the whole world.

Congress, in 1800, promptly acted. In 1870 the islands were put under strict rules and regulations for the conduct of scaling thereon. siving the Secretary of the Treasury the absolute control of the business, although directing that he lease the privilege of conducting the business to the highest responsible bidder. The successful bilders were at once subjected to the most icalous supervision of the Treasury Department. The Secretary, George S. Boutwell, was hitterly opposed to the leasing law as passed by Congress; he desired to operate the islands entirely as a Governmen factory. These first lessess were also exposed to repeated investigation by Congress mittees. Under all this fire they came out with clean hands, up to the hour when they lost the renewal of their lease in 1800, not present lessees, the North American Commerdal Company. All the details of the condition of these valu-

able for seal preserves of our Government, when they were in fine form and number dur-ing 1872 70, and when they were annually turning a large revenue into the public treasury over the cost of their aupervision and protection, are to be found in Elliott's "Monograph of the Seal Islands," in the eighth olume of the Tenth Census, that of 1880. Up to the time of his field work in 1876, there was no cloud in the sky that threatened these important interests with injury or ruln. The danger did not show itself until the summer of 1887; and then the appearance of six or seven small fur-sealing schooners, their craws shooting seals As they awam in the open waters of Behring Sea, thirty, forty, and a hundred miles from the nearest land or rookeries, aroused the Treasury authorities to a sense of a real and enduring peril to the future perpetuity of the seal life. Thereupon those authorities seized three of these flying the British flag, confiscated their cargoes, and towed the vessels into Conslashka harbor, where they now lie rotting,

Then that trouble began which has vexed the columns of our newscapers ever since with rumors of war and marshalling of men-of-war in Behring Sea.

Mr. Bayard, upon whom the first brunt of this difficulty fell, started in to settle it in the right way. He clearly saw the folly of making any claims of jurisdiction over the open waters of Alaska which he refused to allow to the Ca nadians in the open waters of the Bay of St. Lawrence. He began to settle the question of protecting these seals on the basis of an international agreement. He had made good headway with the undertaking, when the unfortunate Murchison-West episode occurred in Sen tember, 1888, resulting in the summary disappearance of the British Minister and the abrupt discontinuance of all official relations between the Secretary of State at Washington and the Prime Minister of England. When the first Cleveland Administration

ended on March 4, 1880, and Gen. Harrison's refused to fellow the lines of procedure as to the protection of the unhappy seals, which Bayard had laid down. We all know the story of the boisterous correspondence with Salisbury; of the steady popular refusal to go to war with Great Britain, or anybody else for that matter, over these seals in the high seas and the final submission of the whole dispute to a Court of Arbitration. We all know that as was predicted by THE SUN long before the Harrison Administration made the points of dispute for settlement in this court, these points were each and every one decided against us; and that the question which called for the protection of the seals purely and simply was settled as a matter of agreement between form of a recommendation of several Articles asks the two parties interested to adopt, and which will be adopted, since the good faith of the parties interested has been pledged to abide by the findings of this Court.

Now, we stand to-day with a full knowledge of the condition of the rookeries on the islands, and of the measures which have finally been agreed upon for their protection and preservation. Are these measures, as ordered by the Bebring Sea Tribunal, adequate? If they are honestly and fully enforced, will they save this fur seal industry so that it will be worth the while of our Government to undertake the cost and labor of such enforcement? Let us ook at the present status.

When these Pribylov rookeries were yielding 100,000 young male seals annually to the club and knife, in 1872-74, Mr. Elliott made a careful survey of the number of the seals and the area and position of their breeding grounds He found 1,500,000 breeding and public females on the rookeries, 100,000 adult breeding males with them, and on the hauting grounds at least 1,000,000 males, chiefly yearlings, two-year-olds, and three-year-olds. This computation of Elliott was confirmed in 1874 by Lieutenant-Commander Maynard, United States navy, who placed the figures slightly over those of Elliott. It is important to bear in mind that these calculations of Elliott and Maynard in 1874 were made when there was no bias or pressure from any source affecting the question as to how many seals there were The work of these gentlemen was uninfluenced by any of the selfish and dishonest interests which arose in 1800 to cloud and distort most statements of fact as to the condition of the seals on the islands.

In 1890 Elliott revisited the islands and made another careful calculation of the number of scale then existing on the rookeries and hauling grounds. Instead of finding 1.-500,000 nubile and bearing females, he found enly 600,000. Instead of 100,000 alert, vigorous adult males with them, he found scarcely 11,000 of such animals, and most of them were old and infirm. Instead of a surplus young main life of at least 1,000,000, he found t difficult to satisfy himself of the existence of more than 80,000 or 90,000 such animals; and most of these were young males of one year's growth.

The annual examinations of the experts of the United States Fish Commission, who have been over this ground ever since Elliott's survey of 1800, do not disclose any greater number as found there to-day. Indeed, in spite of the restricted land killing since 1800-and new only 7.500 food skins are taken annually -the tendency is to smaller numbers every year down to date. This is due to the activity of the pelagic sealers in the North Pacific, in spite of their ejection from Behring Sea under the modus virendi of 1801. Right here we find an extremely important

We now know that in spite of all check to killing on the islands, and the perfect check o pelagic sealing in Behring Sea since 1860, the work of the pelagic fleet outside of Behring Sea in the North Pacific has been equal to an absolute prevention of any improvement in the conditions at the rookeries on the islands, increase has been possible there. It is well to ear this in mind in any discussion of the effect of the new regulations ordered by the Behring Sea Court of Arbitration. The articles of the Paris Court bind the

subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States respectively to kill no fur seals in the open waters of the North Pacific Ocean, on the American side only of that ocean, after the first of May annually; and such killing caugot be resumed until the first of August following, when the ocean and Behring Sea are again opened to the pelagic scalors. The only limitations are those which prohibit the pelagic bunters from killing fur seals

within eight miles of the Pribyley Islands, and from using firearms in the hunting of the seals anywhere in Behring Sea.

When these terms were announced last sum-mer, certain emphatic declarations were made. on the strength of statements by our discomfited lawyers and agents at Paris, to the effect that these new regulations of the Behring Sea Tribunal had broken up the business of the pelagic scaler, and that our rookerles of Behring Sea were saved from the ruin wrought by these hunters. Added to these cheerful an nouncements, were the loud protests of the with great emphasis that their business was really ruined; that they wanted to seil their vessels at any sacrifica.

But there were those who recalled the fact that in 1891, when the modus ricendi was so suddenly put through, these same Canadian sealers had made just as loud a protest. The Canadians declared at that time with the same emphasis that their business was ruined. Ther wanted to sell their vessels, then, too, What did these fellows do? They went ahead with greater energy and in greater numbers than ever before. They increased the number of vessels and took larger pelagic catches of the unhappy seals than ever before. Last season's work was the largest pelagic catch ever recorded. The combined American and Asiatic return was over 90,000 skins, nearly 50,000 o the number having been taken on this side, in the North Pacific. Now, supposing that the new regulations of

the Paris Court are put Into operation at once and in good faith: that all sealing in the North Pacific is stopped effectually by the first of next May, and that the polagic sealers will not e permitted to destroy or molest another sea until the first of August, when they are allowed to encircle the Seal Islands and lay for these animals just without a zone of sixty miles surrounding sald islands; that all the necespatrol effective, from Russia, Japan, China, and the Sandwich Islands-supposing that all this is done, what then will be the measure of real protection afforded to the seals?

Since the middle of February the sealing fleet of Victoria and Puget Sound has been getting under way and clearing for the North Pacific and Japan waters. The entire fleet of If he is telling the truth new something should be done
1,500 hunters, and is now in hot chase after the
migrating fur-seal hord as it passes up the
west coast of Vancouver Island, anywhere
from five to one hundred and fifty miles off
land, and then spreads out irregularly in feeding. A large number of these schooners have
been hunting the animals ever since the
herd struck in off the California and Oregon
const more than a month ago. The entire fleet
now is in full cry, and will follow the herd up

Merchandre in the truth new something should be done
to protect the decent woman werking in Washington
in the milips of our Government for their daily bread.
Certainty things have come to a pretty pass if an unlike milips of our Government for their daily bread.
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Certainty things have come to a pretty pass if an unmilips of certainty things have come to a pretty pass if an unmilips of certainty things have come to a pretty pass if an unmilips of certainty things have come to a pretty pass if an unwas come to an pretty pass if an unwas come to an pretty pass if an unwas come to an pretty pass if an unmilips of certainty things have come to a pretty pass if an ununtil supplied to a pretty some seventy or eighty vessels carries 1,200 to now is in full cry, and will follow the herd up to May first, under the les of the Kenal Peninsula, where the big marine patrol which Uncle Sam must establish will meet them. At that date and place the combined catch

of the fleet will have reached from 12,000 to 20,000 seals, according to the weather experienced. Most of the schooners will then transalip their eatches to some special vessel sent up from Victoria for that purpose and will eisurely jog on to the westward, bound estensibly for Asiatic waters. They will respect the marine patrol of that broad stretch between Prince William's Sound and the Aleutian passes into Behring Sea only when the patrol is in sight. They will move along as fast as the seals do, and some of them faster. Many or most of them will stop at Conslashka for water and fresh fish supplies. Some will stay at Oonalashka until the first of August arrives. Others will keep on over to the Russian side, hunt seal there during part of June and July, to return for the Behring Sea bunt, which opens for them on the first day of August.

By July 20 the breeding season is closed on the islands for the year. The young are all born. From that date on until about the middle of October the mother seals are constantly going out from the islands to feed at sea over distances all the way from ten to two hundred miles from the breeding grounds. The nursing mother seal leaves her offspring on the island and starts out to sea for food. So swift ly can she swim that she is not governed by the distance from the islands when she looks for the best fishing banks. She will go one hundred miles from the islands as promptly as she will go ten miles. The difference to nothing to her when weighed against better this trip several days; perhaps a week. She returns to the pup on shore. She nurses it, stave with it for three or four days, then starts area where she last satisfied herself.

The test fishing banks for the seals in Behring Sea are to the southwest, west, and northwest of the Pribylov Islands, all the way from 40 to 180 miles distant. Over this area the mother seals are constantly going from the is and and returning to them, as they alternately feed themselves and then suckle their offspring, which cannot leave the land of their birth until they are four months old.

From Aug. 1 until the bad weather begins in October, usually from the 10th to the 15th. the pelagic fleet can lay off and on just outside of that "sixty-wile zone," established by the Paris Court, and intercept these seals. They will enjoy during August and September the very best weather of the whole year in Behring Sea. August is especially the one good month of the year up there. The scaling vessels d not stand in danger of gales until about the end of September.

An unlooked-for aid to these pelagic hunters thus licensed to kill seals in Pehring Sea has been afforded by the order of the Paris Court which prohibits them from using firearms in killing fur seals while in Behring Sea. At first thought this would seem to be a very significant and effective check to the success of their method of killing seals; but unfortunately it will not work in the way looked for by the wise gentlemen who incorporated the prohibition in the Paris articles.

The effect of firearms up along the northwest coast, as the fleet pursues the herd, is to increase the chances of a larger catch day by day. The report of firearms at this stage of the migration does nothing but slightly haste the herd on its way back to the islands. The seals would continue to travel, any way, guns or no guns, and the vessels would have to chase them steadily. But when the seals are in the feeding area of

Behring Sea. lying just outside of a sixty-mile circle around the islands, the more quietly the killing is effected, the better for the success of the hunters. Were the flest to open the hunt by a universal shooting over the fixed feeding area to which the seals for the next two months or more are bound to go if they are not alarmed, the result would be to drive back a large number of scals to the quiet and peace of the waters which they will find within the sixty-mile zone. Indeed, it is safe to say that if reventy or eighty of these vessels closed up around the borders of this sixty-mile gone and energetically used their firearms, the seals would quickly refuse to come out to them in large numbers. Therefore, the restriction of the pelagic

hunter to the use of spears in Behring Sea is going to give him as great a catch, or even greater, than he would secure if he were pernitted to employ firearms. He will have the services of four or five hundred trained seaotter hunters, whom he can hire for this work of spearing scale in the little villages between Kodiak and Atka. The sea ofter trade has been ruined, and these men will be glad to employ their unusual skill in spearing seal The Aleuts, together with the northwest coast indians, will furnish to the vessel owners a full supply of skilled help to secure a big catch of nursing mother fur seals next summer, and they will be on hand.

In the light of these opportunities for the pelagic hunter to continue his peculiarly destructive and indiscriminate slaughter of what we are vainly trying to save from him on the Pribylov Islands the question naturally arises. "What good, after all, does this award of the Paris court effect ? By its provisions the United States Government is put to an enermous annual expense in the way of supporting a marine patrol over a vast extent of the North Pacific Ocean and of Bohring Sea, from the first at every May until the end of October following; and yet, with all this trouble and expense the pelagic scaler can and will wreak such loss of life on the rookeries as to prevent and recuperation of those breeding grounds, and likawise to prevent our people from taking mined to hasten the final day of extermination that seems inevitable at the present hour.

What do we gain?" There are men who do not hesitate to say from a full personal knowledge of the situa-

tion, that unless better protection of the seal from the pelagic hunter can be secured than that given by the Behring Sea Tribunal our Government may as well cease to attempt this costly marine patrol. It may as well kill at once all the seals, male and female, on the islands, putting the skins into cold storage and selling them in batches within the next three or four years hereafter for the benefit of the natives who are now dependent on this industry. Such is the result of the pompous, expensive, abortive proceedings on our part before the Paris Court of Arbitration.

If the settlement of the fur sealing question ould be left free and untrammelled between Great Britain and the United States, without the selfish greed of Canada everlastingly appearing, the matter would be easily, honoraids

### MRS. BULLITT'S DEFENCE.

# Some Letters on the Brecktaridge Case from Indianant Woman.

To the Eores or The Sun-Ser. I wish to thank you for your benerable and helpful treatment of the present woman's suffrage movement, and for the stand you take in all that pertains to the advancement or women. I thank you particularly for your just and view ens editorial article of this morning. It deserves to go into every home in the country. I refer, of course, to the article "An Undeserved Feminine Defence" it is a ong steri in the right direction. One of the cry og needs of the time is that men be indeed by the same normal standard as women ar judged by, and to ad-vancement of women means this with mean other

things.

In Mrs. Puttiti's letter she has disgraced herself, and one may fairly say she has disgraced her state of she to a representative woman of Kentucky.

Brockers, March 31.

Bacokers, March 31.

To the Euron or Tax Sun-Art If Col. Breckinridge is not lying now he must have lied when he rouched for the good character of "this most unfortunate gist," when he secured for her a Government appeintment. If he is telling the truth now something at

tucky, in a letter published in Tan Sun of March 31. asis justice for Col. Breckinridge. She ends the letter by the following: "Let the ladies be sterner with the own sex and such diagraseful things as the Breckin-ridge case will in the finture be unanown."

She is mistaken. Women are too atern with an of-fending sister, while every excuse is made for a man, Let women require the same code of mainter man as for women and then, indeed, will such diagraceful things as the Breckinridge case in the fature be un-known.

Xawane, April I.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: After reading Mrs. Billitt's letter I blush for the woman who can say antibing in defence of Col. Breckinning, and I am giad Klas Poliard is to be judged by men. God beip her or any other unfortunate or man who would seek justice any other unfortunate which who would seek Justice from her own ses, if they were all of the Mrs. Builint type. The defendant's testimony upon the witness stand would atamp him as the brate, as she calls the friend-less woman. He was a man with a wife and family, old enough to be her father, and yet he has the braten effontery to state in open sourt that he committed a crime against soriety and decency aimest under the shadow of an institution which he was a an honorerime against society and decency aimost under the sandow or an institution which he was, as an honorable clitzen, bound to protect.

What sacurity have the mothers of the land for their young daughters consigned to educational institutions presided over or the opposite sex? What would our ministers and physicians say to such an excuse? Society is indeed at the uncry of brute instinct. While can flud a few excuses for the minguided ciri, I can find none for the man.

Mer. Lancton.

Shut Out Poreign Convict-made Goods. To the Entropor The Sun-Sir: Several factors whe viet inbor are going about New York offering various articles made of metals, leather, wood, glass, and other naterials at nearly fifty per cent, below present prices f domestic productions of the same graie. The good are to be delivered sixty days after the or

om Houses.

In the first part of last month, when the salesmen be gan to selicit orders. I thought it was a scheme gottes up by Senator Hoar, but letters received from several gentiemen residing in Germany make it certain that German convict goods are being everywhere discredited in Europe owing to the growing power of trades unions, and the product of the prisons is to be dumped on our shores. We cannot compete with jall-bird artileers whose keep is only fifty-seven cents per week ac ign penitentiaries are to be employed in making goods, the sale of which will drive 300,000 honest America workingmen out of employment, and take the bread out of the mouths of nearly one million wives and chilout of the mouths of nearly one million wives and children of our houset wage earners, how many ballets will be cast in the next Presidential election for the party now in control of the Government, unless you set yourself at work and see to it that Congress ex pressly prohibits the importation of convict-made

THE RUN IS the only newspaper I know of that has as complished any real or lasting reforms in Washington for a long time past. It is the first paper from New York that is read by Senators. Congressmen, and depart ment officials before commencing the duties of the day ment officials before commencing the duties of the day Many of the solone curse it most roundly, but, all the same, they know that Tur Sire hits hardest when it is right, and that is ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

New BRUNSWICK, March 21. G. WILPRED PRANCE.

The Krarespus.

To gue Envion or Tax Sch...Str. I am sure I am only one of hundreds, and I believe of thomands, who read your aditorial in to-day's Sur on "The Leat of the Kearparge" with feelings of delight at the sentiments

I think hardly any American can read the article without feeling his blood warming up by your nobid tribute, and all will echo the sentiment—"the memory of her glories and of those who were associated with pler stages of her career will remain."

## In This True of Maddox of Georgia?

From the Spring Place Jimplecute.

The Hon. John W. Maddox should have no opposition n the coming race for Congress. He has stood square up to the platform of his party and his pledges to the

.There are now seventy-four survivors of the faeva charge, so far as the British army auhorities have trace. -It is not unusual at this season to see little girls, in

their eagarness for enjoyment, jumping rope on rollef shates, and skating as they roll hoop.

The interesting fact is noted in connection with the famous Oxford Cambridge boat race that the heaviest crew has won the yearly race forty one times out of

Off peaven races.

— One of the principal special features of the International Exhibition to be held in Para in Lind in to be a reproduction, in the most realistic fashion, of the famous palace of the Albambra.

-Last month was the dryest February in England of which there is record. The rain all was but 1.6, against an average for the past twenty-five years of 2,52. The farmers are tearful of a dryer summer than afflicted shem lost year, which theelf broke all records.

-The discovery of potentials at Asiwick, Sumersal

white. England, some weeks ago, has led to a ceneral prespecting of the region, and oil has been arraid in fifeen places within five or six miles of the original strike. They are all in the same reological formation. - In Broadway the other day " and a stroller, "I saw two young men walking together and taking ear-neatly; one of them was smoking. The smoker was nearly; one of them was amounte. The smooth was the more carrier of the two. Pretty som he included his cups, which was about two thirds amounted un, and lighted a fresh one. Instantly he went on taking, "Poots" he began, and in his animation, mainst of throwing the discarded organinto the street, he treated

it in the air. It was caught as it came down by a tramp, who was waiking behind him and who, being ing no surprise whatever, went right on amoung it as though it had been his own." Means of Identification.

From the flator fluiget

The waters of the bay had washed up a long late
body, and for two data it lay in an undertain a
waiting indentification. Notonly on that it is here
the man. At had an old rickery wagen fattled a late
farmer land got down. Franche into the late a non-like
locand at the body for a moment and and
That's nim. turilectaker asked for further information to a

man.

"Rat can't you tell just why he is Youngkins." Are they like circles? Can't you Tarnish some prairies means of elegifications." And the undertaker which appeals.

Farmer Hall shifted his place and was lost in thought sufficiency he stamped his lag.

"Waller"

"He stustered."